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THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION PAVES THE WAY FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE

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Article written for the *Pravda* on the occasion of the 50th anniversary
of the Great October Revolution

TOGETHER with the people of the Soviet Union and the working people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution with great enthusiasm.

In the high tide of their current resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, being firmly determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors and build socialism successfully in their country, the Vietnamese people, in gratitude and confidence, enthusiastically turn their thoughts to the Soviet Union, native land of the great Lenin and the glorious October Revolution.

Like the radiant sun, the October Revolution has illumined all the five continents, awakening millions and millions of oppressed and exploited men and women all over the earth. Never before in human history has there been a revolution with so great and so deep a significance.

The October Revolution was the first victory for Marxism and Leninist theories in a big country, the Soviet Union, which covers one-sixth of the globe. It was the greatest victory of all time for the working people and the oppressed nations, under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard, the Bolshevik Party. The October Revolution used revolutionary violence to overthrow the capitalist class and the feudal landlords, to establish the working people's power and build a completely new society, a society without exploitation of man by man.

The October Revolution paved the way for the liberation of the peoples and the whole mankind, ushering in a new era of history, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale.

Of the historical significance of the October Revolution, Lenin said:
"...We have a right to be and are proud of the fact that to us has fallen the good fortune to begin the erection of a Soviet state, and thereby to usher in a new era in world history, the era of the rule of a new class, a class which is oppressed in every capitalist country but which everywhere is marching forward towards a new life, towards victory over the bourgeoisie, towards the dictatorship of the proletariat—and towards the emancipation of mankind from the yoke of capital and from imperialist wars."⁽¹⁾

The world situation in the past 50 years has eloquently substantiated that prediction full of genius of Lenin. In fact, a great many tremendous revolutionary changes have taken place in the world since the October Revolution.

The Soviet Union, the first State with a proletarian dictatorship, has proved her extraordinary strength. Right in the first days of her existence, she not only crushed the counter-revolutionaries in the country but also defeated the armed intervention by 14 imperialist countries, and less than 50 years later completely defeated the German-Italian-Japanese fascists. Not only

did she defend the Soviet State but also contributed greatly to the liberation of many other countries, thus saving mankind from the yoke of fascism.

In spite of heavy devastation left by the war and unmeasurable suffering and sacrifice (10 million Soviet people were killed, 1,210 towns reduced to ruins and more than 30,000 factories wholly or partly destroyed), thanks to the correct leadership of the Party and the gigantic efforts of the entire people, and the matchless valour of their struggle, the Soviet Union within a few years healed the wounds of war, continued the successful building of socialism and has now advanced to the stage of laying the material and technical foundations of communism. Today the Soviet Union has become a great industrial power with a science and technology ranking among the most modern in the world. She was the first country to open the way to the conquest of the cosmos.

After the Russian October Revolution, the victory of the Chinese Revolution was also an event of tremendous international significance. That was a new, great victory of Marxism-Leninism in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country of 700 million people led by the Chinese Communist Party. In less than 20 years, from a backward agricultural country heavily oppressed and exploited by foreign imperialists and domestic compradore capitalists

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BRILLIANT SUCCESSES OF SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES DURING THE FIVE - MONTH 1967 SUMMER - AUTUMN CAMPAIGN

★ **143,000** Enemies (Including **68,900** G.I.s and Satellite Troops) Put out of Action

★ **1,400** Planes and Helicopters Downed, Destroyed or Damaged ○ **3,100** Military Vehicles (Including over **1,200** Tanks and Armoured Cars) Destroyed ○ **107** Warships and Motor-Boats Sunk or Damaged ○ **50** Townships, Provincial Capitals and District Towns, Military Sectors and Sub-Sectors Attacked ○ **180** Positions Razed

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TO FOIL NEW U.S.
WAR ESCALATION

THE THREE PEOPLE WHO STRIKE BACK

IN the past few days, from Hanoi up to the Viet Nam - China border and down to the Vinh Lich area, from the midlands to the Red River Delta, everywhere resounding victories came in quick succession. Washington brought its atrocious war to even the capital of the DRVN to challenge the resolve of a whole nation determined to defend its independence and freedom but it met with unusually powerful reply. It has had to acknowledge that its plane losses had been the heaviest (BBC, Oct. 26) since the renewal of attacks on Hanoi (Oct. 24). The Vinh Lich area, "pounded up by U.S. bombs and shells, brought down the 3rd B-52 strategic aircraft in a well fought battle on Oct. 29. On the same day, in Hang Yen, missile air force and other anti-aircraft units downed 3 U.S. jets, setting a new record for the province. White-haired militiamen of Thanh Hoa province launched down another U.S. plane on Oct. 24, after having received a Military Order for the shooting down of an enemy plane previously. In the same province, a girl militia platoon of Tinh Chi district, in an independent action, also checked up a spectacular exploit by grounding one U.S. plane. Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Vinh Phuc and other provinces kept up an intense fire and achieved new successes in co-ordination with the defenders of Hanoi, the heart of the nation. In the five days ending Oct. 25, 31 U.S. planes flew over streets and ricefields, inside and outside the city, and many pilots were captured. While the deadly fire spit by guns of

all calibers at different altitudes set U.S. planes ablaze in the sky over the nation's nerve centre, production and the bustling activities in the city were paced up in a confident mood. Although they were the main targets for U.S. bombers, yet the workers of Factory V, held firm to their positions and kept operating the machines at the usual rhythm under enemy bombing.

At Village X, of Gia Lam district on the outskirts of Hanoi, on an average 4 families received an explosive bomb and each habitation, 8 steel-pellet bombs. Yet the harvesting of the all-time record autumn rice crop continued without let-up. At night, Hanoi was still flooded with electric light. By all ways and means, it still maintained communications with the rest of the country. Meanwhile, active preparations were under way for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Best sellers by Gorki and spirited poems by Mayakovsky were available while classical films by Eisenstein were on in various cinemas. Staunch and valiant Hanoi, together with the rest of the country, has frustrated the new U.S. escalation, in defiance of wanton attacks with steel-pellet bombs and rockets on the most crowded quarters of the city, thus shattering to the ground what has been described as improvements on air strike techniques. From Washington, bad words have uttered after this criminal escalation. There are "virtually no more targets of important military significance" (state-

ment from M. Taylor, special advisor to President Johnson, quoted by AFP on Oct. 25, 1967). The Yankees have now publicly spoken out their sinister design which consists in stopping up air strikes at residential areas in Hanoi and Hai Phong. They are out to put "maximum pressure" on the Vietnamese people in the hope of compelling them to come to the conference table and accept terms to their U.S. advantage. They still insist on a military victory while they shamelessly keep ringing the changes on their discredited "peace talks". They try to gain the initiative in their air war over North Viet Nam while they are in dire straits in the ground war in the South. This has been admitted with bitterness by E. Wuehler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. To all intents and purposes, they can in no way gain the initiative of any kind in North Viet Nam's air space, just as they can never succeed in weakening the resistance of the South Vietnamese people. After a "rainy-season strategic defensive" in which they were battered from all sides, they are now entering a hopeless dead-end zone. They are talking about disasters at Con Ton, on Highway No. 9, in Quang Tri, in the Sa Thay River area, and on the Western High Plateaux. While they were dreading eventual attacks on the heart of Saigon, for 24 hours running on Oct. 26, the People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) raided 20 district towns, provincial capitals, airfields, military and military headquarters in Ben Tre, Chao Loe, Sa Dec and My Tho. Meanwhile, in

the Plain of Reeds, as acknowledged for the first time Western news agencies, whole battalions of G.I.s were completely destroyed (French National Radio, Oct. 21). Recently, to punish the new U.S. escalation against Hanoi the P.L.A.F. on Oct. 20 wiped out a multi-battalion U.S. puppet combat group stationed at Loc Ninh (20km north of Saigon).

The higher they escalate the war, the more the Washington rulers come to realize that they can by no means conquer a nation determined to defend its independence. Although they are not yet reconciled to their defeats, they are deeper than ever before in a predicament and blind alley. President Johnson himself has acknowledged that the U.S. aggressors "are riding the tiger" in their desperate pursuit of war (AP, Oct. 17). The disastrous defeat on various South Viet Nam battlefields and the unjust political line have confronted the U.S. Government with an unprecedented protest campaign by the peoples of the socialist countries and peace-lovers round the world with our people and their support for our just struggle. Over the past years, the Vietnamese people have never budged an inch in the face of the U.S. war of aggression. With stronger hatred for the enemy, with greater determination to win, they are determined to strike even harder and win even greater victories to foil U.S. escalation. It is a certainty that the U.S. aggressors' moves will meet with appropriate force in North Viet Nam just as they will be hardest hit in the South.

(International Herald Tribune, Oct. 27).

The bitter defeats on the South Viet Nam battlefields as well as in the war of destruction against the D.R.V.N. are, however, not enough to rouse the American aggressors to the advisability of renouncing their military adventure. In South Viet Nam, the U.S. has increased its troop strength and means of war in preparation for new military operations, while urging for more steel cannon-fodder. In the North, it is stepping up its air attacks on Hanoi capital and other localities. It is escalating its war to an unknown degree of fierceness. But on the other hand, it has received bloody retaliatory blows from the Vietnamese people.

However atrocious its escalations may be, Washington will only confront an energetic protest at home and in the outside world. We firmly believe that the crimes the U.S. is perpetrating on the Vietnamese soil will only strengthen the solidarity of the peoples of the socialist countries and peace-lovers round the world with our people and their support for our just struggle. Over the past years, the Vietnamese people have never budged an inch in the face of the U.S. war of aggression. With stronger hatred for the enemy, with greater determination to win, they are determined to strike even harder and win even greater victories to foil U.S. escalation. It is a certainty that the U.S. aggressors' moves will meet with appropriate force in North Viet Nam just as they will be hardest hit in the South.

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM ON U.S. REPEATED AIR RAIDS AGAINST HANOI

SINCE October 24, 1967, on orders of the U.S. Government, U.S. aircraft have been launching repeated attacks on Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They have dropped bombs of various kinds and fired missiles on the centre of the city and its suburbs. Particularly barbarous is that they have released steel-pellet bombs on many of the most populated streets. Within the past few days, U.S. air raiders have killed or wounded more than 200 civilians and burned or destroyed more than 150 houses.

This is an extremely serious step of "escalation" taken by the U.S. in its war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in an attempt to extricate itself from its quagmire and stalemate in South Viet Nam.

Recently, U.S. President Johnson again raised a rallying cry, but the U.S. is trying hard to negotiate. It is clear, however, that this is but a manoeuvre to cover up the fact that the U.S. is trying hard to intensify and widen its aggressive war against Viet Nam.

With regard to South Viet Nam, the U.S. has not only sent more troops, aircraft and warships, but also pressed the Saigon puppet administration and U.S. satellite governments in Australia, Thailand, New Zealand and South Korea to supply more mercenaries to the U.S. In North Viet Nam, U.S. aircraft have been repeatedly raiding Hai Phong in the past two months, and, together with artillery, continually striding the

Demilitarized Zone. Now again they are launching frenzied attacks on Hanoi capital.

This utterly dangerous escalation and the new brazen challenge to the people of all countries and world public opinion including public opinion in the United States who are resolutely demanding that the U.S. stop unconditionally its bombing of North Viet Nam and withdraw all its troops from South Viet Nam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam strongly denounces to world public opinion the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. government in its raids on Hanoi, and demands that the U.S. stop unconditionally and definitively its bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and its withdrawal in Viet Nam, withdraw all troops of the U.S. and its satellites from South Viet Nam, let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their own internal affairs, strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam as recognized by the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on the peoples and people of the fraternal socialist countries, the governments and people of other countries, all organizations and people who stand for peace, freedom and justice to raise strong protests and take firm actions to stay the hands of the U.S. aggressors in Viet Nam.

The U.S. aggressors' attacks on Hanoi have further incensed the

hatred of the Vietnamese people and stiffened their determination to fight. The armed forces and people of Hanoi have given the aggressors relevant replies, successively blasted down many aircraft and captured many air pilots. All countries and peoples in both North and South Viet Nam are rushing forward still more eagerly, turning to account their position in which they hold the initiative and take the offensive, and dealing the enemy heavy and accurate blows at their most vital points in order to make them pay for their crimes against the Hanoi population.

The present extremely serious escalation itself has thrown a stronger light in the U.S. imperialists' failure and stalemate in their war of aggression in Viet Nam, especially in South Viet Nam. More aggressive, deeper and the duplicity of their statements. They will meet with still heavier defeats on the Viet Nam battlefield, in the international arena and right in the United States.

More enthusiastic and confident than ever the Vietnamese people are strengthening their determination to fight and to win, to persevere in their protracted and inevitably victorious fight for their sacred national rights and for the fulfilment of their lofty internationalist duties towards the world's peoples, thus actively contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Hanoi, October 30, 1967.

RECENT U.S. AIR RAIDS ON HANOI

HOW DOES HANOI FIGHT AN AIR WAR?

NORTH VIET NAM

HANOI:

**35 U.S. Planes
Downed in 5
Days (Oct. 24-28)**

VINH LINH:

**The 3rd B.52
Brought Down
on Oct. 29**

Up to Nov. 3, 1967

**2,487
U.S. AIRCRAFT
SHOT DOWN**

On October 24, Johnson sent his aircraft on missions over Hanoi in a new escalation which lasted 3 days on end. Steel-pellet bombs were dropped on the most populated area of Hanoi, the quarter Lae Hoa, the Hoa Kim area, the River. The U.S. jets deftly and victoriously replied, setting a record: 35 U.S. super-jets hit the dust and many pilots were captured.

Following are some snapshots of fighting Hanoi:

OCT. 24, IN NORTHERN HANOI

12.20 hours. Over 30 enemy planes emerging from masses of clouds swoop over the northern suburbs of the city. Explosive and steel-pellet bombs rain. The pirates have not escaped our eyes. Their first wave is immediately welcomed by brisk fire. Well visible flames in the sky and smoke balls provoked by shell explosions show that the firing is well aimed and grouped around enemy flights. Gigantic, woolly makes left to the sky by the flashing passage of missiles force head-dirt the space far beyond the clouds which overcast a part of the sky, in search of Phantom jets and the Thunderchiefs... Far

away, MiG's bar the access to a possible target of importation. Several enemy jets turn tail, two of them go down in flames, one of which crashes less than 2km from an A-A unit.

12.37 hours. New enemy attack is on. The gun emplacements of A-A Company are covered with dust raised by bombs. A splinter cuts clean the flag staff held by the section leader whose forehead is at the same time perforated. Calm and collected, the young officer keeps firing the section's guns. A splinter cuts the section leader's forehead is at the same time perforated. Calm and collected, the young officer keeps firing the section's guns. A splinter cuts the section leader's forehead is at the same time perforated. Calm and collected, the young officer keeps firing the section's guns.

minutes, two Phantoms plummet earthward, sending up a mushroom of black smoke.

12.40 hours, 3rd attack. A-A Company 54 brings down one Thunderchief.

12.40 hours, new attack. A surface-to-air missile leaves its ramp in a swirl of dust and smoke and a deafening explosion, whizzes up towards an enemy flight. One of the air intruders falls like a torch while the remainder, best for the sea in panic, leaving behind trails of smoke.

TWENTY-SIX BULLETS FOR A PHANTOM

At Teatle Factory V, a team of the worker self-defence unit have just begun eating lunch. At 10.45, a female cook in civilian life, the listening post slung on the shoulder, gives

the warning: "Look out! 6 enemy planes are heading for Hanoi." The dining-hall is empty. Everybody rushes to his combat position. The enemy planes nose-dive into a village in proximity. The emplacements of the unit where are living most of the workers of the factory. All guns are at the ready. "Shoot the lead plane! Attention! Fire!" commands section leader Ngo. Two short bursts follow. The Phantom, jetting out a white trail, does not pull up any longer and disappears in the thick groves of a village on the other side of the river with a tremendous explosion. A balance-sheet: 26 bullets for a plane!

VILLAGE WATCH-TOWER

The fighter-bombers pass within the range of light infantry response. A second, to detect the most possible the plane must be brought down there. becomes for our militiamen one of the decisive factors of the victory. It is essential to



a guerrilla fighter fallen in the field of honour during the Anti-French Resistance, with minute detail, informs her section leaders and co-villagers of the enemy manoeuvres.

CAPTURE OF A U.S. PILOT

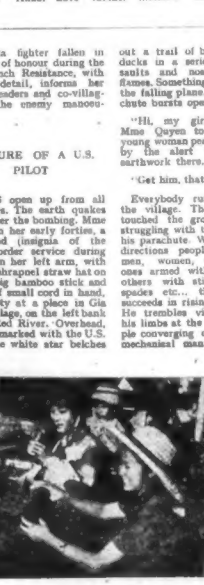
FLAKE opens up from all sides. The earth quakes under the bombing. Mme Quyen, in her early forties, a red band (badge) of the public works service during alerts) on her left arm, with an anti-shrapnel straw hat on and a big bamboo stick and a ball of small cord in hand, on duty at a place in Gia Thay village, on the left bank of the Red River. Overhead, a plane marked with the U.S. Air Force white star blazes

at a trail of black smoke, darts in a series of somersaults and nose-dives, in flames. Something erupts from the falling plane. A red white chute bursts open in the air.

"Hi, my girls!" shouts Mme Quyen to a team of young women peasants caught by the alert while doing earthwork there.

"Get him, that air pirate!"

Everybody rushes out of the village. The Yan has touched the ground, struggling with the strings of his parachute. While from all directions people, men, women, adults, the ones armed with rifles, the others with bamboo sticks and spears etc., the American succeeds in raising to his feet. He trembles visibly in all his limbs at the sight of people converging on him. He mechanically makes a puts



his hand at his pistol hung to the belt. Bang! A shot in the air fired by Uyen, a village guerrilla, makes him reel, bend his knees and raise his hands. More alert than her "girls", Mme Quyen is the first to jump on the U.S. Navy Lieutenant Commander, who weighs about 100 kilos and is probably versed in all modern aviation techniques. With a trick of the trade, the "super-man" is disarmed, and surrounded by the young women peasants who expertly snatch off the radio-signal set lodged in one of the innumerable pockets of the flying suit.

WATER AND FISH

The battle rages throughout most of the afternoon.

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PHOTOS:

Self-defence unit of Factory X, on the look-out (Left)

One of the tea U.S. planes brought down over Hanoi on Oct. 28, 1967 (Center)

Serving the fighters on the battleground (Right)

BRILLIANT SUCCESSES OF SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES DURING THE FIVE-MONTH 1967 SUMMER-AUTUMN CAMPAIGN

143,000 Enemies (Including 68,900 G.I.s and Satellite Troops) Put out of Action

SOUTH-VIETNAM PEOPLE'S BIG VICTORIES IN THEIR INITIATIVE AND RELENTLESS OFFENSIVE

IN the wake of the recent victorious Winter-Spring, Summer-Autumn this year witnessed other resounding victories of heroic South Viet Nam, which have elicited a rousing acclamation from our people in the whole country.

ON the military plane, this year's Summer-Autumn brought to bolder relief the critical situation of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen now in a blind alley. The most striking feature of this period was that the enemy's passivity became all the more apparent. Since the failure of Junction City Operation the American aggressors had not been able to mount a single large-scale raid. Their operations were of small size and of a defensive nature only. Despite their efforts they could not ward off the hammer blows of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces who, impelled forward by their previous victories, rushed on irresistibly. Whether it was in Quang Tri, Thua Thien or in the Mekong Delta, blows continued to rain on them, and the stiffer their resistance the harder the blows. Not only all their operations were foiled but also commanding posts and nerve organs were repeatedly attacked and sustained heavy losses.

Their mobile forces were dangerously dispersed and many of their units were badly battered. General W. Westmoreland and his staff had to dispatch whole divisions and brigades, particularly to the 1st Tactical Zone, thus making a mess of their own strategic deployment on the battlefield.

The morale of American, satellite and puppet troops was on a steady decline. Monthly desertion rate in the puppet army was put at tens of thousands. The puppet army could no longer cope with the tasks assigned to it by the U.S. As for the American army, war weariness, fear and anti-war acts were on the increase.

The U.S.-puppet "pacification" prong was broken again and again, despite the commitment of nearly 50 puppet main force battalions and a great number of American and satellite units. Many "pacification" groups or teams were wiped out. The enemy were unable to establish their rule in "pacification" areas. In other areas, it continued to fall to pieces.

Meanwhile, the liberated areas were firmly maintained and steadily broadened.

THE successes of the South Viet Nam people and armed forces in this year's Summer-Autumn by far outstripped those of the corresponding period last year. They were much more important than those recorded in the Winter 1965-Spring 1966 and, in certain respects, outshone those of the Winter 1966-Spring 1967 period. The total enemy casualties in this year's five-month Summer-Autumn period topped that of the Winter 1965-Spring 1966 by over 25 per cent, or some 20,000 men. American and satellite casualties registered a sharp increase of over 50 per cent, or 25,000 men more. American casualty figure alone and the amount of war materials destroyed almost equalled that of the Winter 1966-Spring 1967, while the number of attacks on the enemy's rear area and that on the enemy's bases and headquarters in urban areas respectively doubled and trebled.

This year's Summer-Autumn marked an outstanding advance of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces in their struggle. This found expression in the powerful promotion of their initiative and relentless offensive on all battlefields, in the quick growth of the three kinds of people's armed forces, and lastly in the flexible, creative, diversified and effective application of various methods of fighting of people's war. The main forces, the regional army and the guerrilla forces fought very well and co-ordinated their actions on each battlefield and on different battlefields. This accounted for the serious losses they inflicted on the enemy.

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DURING the five-month Summer-Autumn campaign ended September 1967, the heroic South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) and people kept the initiative in attacking and counter-attacking the U.S. and puppet forces on all battlefields, and won many glorious victories. *Glasi Phong Press Agency reported.*

Citing still incomplete figures, *Glasi Phong Press Agency* said that during the period under review, the P.L.A.F. wiped out more than 143,000 enemies including 68,400 G.I.s and 5,300 satellite troops.

The number of enemy units wiped out comprised 14 infantry battalions including 7 U.S., 3 engineering battalions including one U.S., 6 motorized units including 2 U.S. battalions, 145 companies and 271 platoons including 38 U.S. companies, 76 U.S. platoons and 3 satellite companies, and 38

"pacification" groups.

The P.L.A.F. shot down more than 1,400 aircraft, destroyed or damaged 3,100 military vehicles including 1,800 tanks and armored cars and 24 military engines and 39 cargoes, or heavily damaged 307 ships and motor-boats.

They powerfully attacked whole networks of enemy positions, military bases, and important communication lines.

They raced to the ground nearly 180 positions, 30 military sectors and sub-sectors in provincial capitals, newships and district towns, blew up nearly 100 bridges, and set ablaze 52 petrol storages containing altogether 23 million litres. They also seized thousands of firearms and destroyed hundreds of heavy guns.

The number of enemy troops wiped out in this Summer-Autumn campaign is bigger than that of the

seven-month Winter 1965-Spring 1966 campaign and more than twice compared with the Summer-Autumn campaign of 1966. The number of G.I.s wiped out nearly equalled that in the Winter 1966-Spring 1967 offensive. The quantity of war means destroyed in this period nearly equalled that destroyed in the last Winter-Spring period.

The P.L.A.F. launched 35 attacks on 18 enemy airbases, destroying 810 aircraft and wiping out nearly 5,700 enemy troops including 5,174 G.I.s.

These brilliant victories proved that the South Viet Nam armed forces and people firmly held the initiative on the battlefield, launched powerful attacks on the enemy outside his positions and made deep thrusts into his rear area, and attacked both the communication lines and his bases.

All the 3 kinds of people's armed forces have made remarkable progress in all fields.



Aircraft hunters of the Tay Ninh regional armed forces

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES WIN REPEATED VICTORIES

THU DAU MOT:

3 U.S. Battalions and 4 Puppet Companies Wiped Out at Loc Ninh (Oct. 29 and 30)

SAIGON:

"Independence Palace" Pounded during a Reception to Fete Thieu and Ky's "Inauguration" (Oct. 31)

MEKONG DELTA:

26 Posts, District Towns, Provincial Capitals and Airfields Attacked in 36 Hours

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